

PRESIDENTIAL

The Secretary of State's Successors

AN UNEXPECTED RELEASE

His Death Became Almost Inevitable

WIFE AND DAUGHTER PRESENT

The President was Ill and Unable to Come in From Woodley—All That Physicians Could Do Was Useless—Sketch of a Long and Honorable Career—He Served His Country in Many Capacities—Twice in the Cabinet—Nearly President.

Washington, May 27.—Secretary Gresham died at 1:15 o'clock. No death could be more quiet, more calm or more peaceful.

For two hours preceding dissolution there had been no indication either of a pulse or a heart beat. He lay during that time with his head resting on the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, and his hand clasped in hers. His face so turned that his last conscious gaze should rest upon her.

And so the minutes dragged slowly on until the end came. He was conscious to the last.

He suffered greatly during the preceding 48 hours, after the pneumonic symptoms were complicated with his disease, and was only temporarily relieved by frequent hypodermic injections. But as the end approached his suffering disappeared and he passed away as quietly as a tired child sinking to slumber in the arms of his mother.

Arrangements for the funeral will be made after Mr. Gresham, son of the deceased, shall arrive in Washington this morning from Chicago.

During the day the Secretary lay in a stupor which was the foundation for the report that he was "resting easily." As soon as the physicians, however, realized that the end was approaching, they adopted measures usual in such cases, and the patient sank rapidly. The physicians in attendance were Messrs. W. Johnston and Prentiss of this city, the latter having been called into the case within the past few days. This evening Dr. Van Rensselaer was called in, and it was he who performed the operation of injecting the normal saline.

At 1 o'clock Dr. Prentiss, acting for himself and his colleague, Dr. Johnston, prepared a brief statement of the Secretary's condition, which closed with the declaration that his case was practically hopeless. This statement is as follows: "Mr. Gresham's illness has been an acute pleurisy with effusion, beginning on May 1. From May 15 his condition was directly favorable, his speedy recovery was confidently expected. On May 25 symptoms of a relapse appeared, due to the development of acute pneumonia. His present alarming condition is due to weakness of the heart's action, and there seems to be little or no hope of his recovery."

In conversation with a United Press reporter a few minutes later, Dr. Prentiss said that his patient might live through the night possibly, and possibly until to-morrow forenoon, but he believed this the utmost limit of time that he could last. He added that there was one chance in a thousand that the Secretary might rally, as the last moment, as Representative Hitt had done, and ultimately recover. But this result was so manifestly unexpected by him, that it was made that as an incidental statement that because of any belief he entertained that the Secretary could by any possibility recover.

The only persons who have been admitted to the privacy of the sick room are Gresham's daughter, Mrs. Andrews of Chicago, and the latter's husband.

Mrs. Gresham has scarcely left her husband's room since his illness began a month ago. She has been plucky and courageous, and has been hopeful until to-day that the Secretary's life would be spared. Impossibility of his recovery, however, manifested her emotions repeatedly, but bore it as bravely as her exhausted condition would permit.

The Secretary, who has been conscious during his entire illness, seems to have been more concerned for his wife than for himself. He realized this afternoon that the end was approaching, but his constant suggestion, made in feeble whispers to his daughter, was "look out for your mother; give her all your attention; don't worry about me."

The news of Secretary Gresham's relapse did not become known until 6 o'clock this evening, at which hour his niece, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Capt. Fuller of the army, was sent for. It spread rapidly, and by 8 o'clock scores of persons, prominent in public life had called to express their sympathy. Among the early callers were Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. Thurber, the President's private secretary, also arrived at an early hour, and was requested to notify the President that the Secretary of State was rapidly sinking. He did so, and later in the evening communicated the fact to the United Press that the President was detained at Woodley by illness, that he desired to come to the city as soon as the news of the Secretary's serious condition was made known to him, but that he refrained from doing so at the advice of his physician.

Private Secretary Thurber at 10:30 said: "The President has been exceedingly anxious about the condition of Secretary Gresham and has been constantly advised as to it, though confined to his room for

the last two days by a bilious attack. He sent in word that if it was possible for him to see the Secretary or be of any assistance he would be glad to come in, but the physicians advised that it would be impossible for the Secretary to see him. The President's daughter, Mrs. Andrews, and expects to be in the city to-morrow."

The members of the diplomatic corps who are extremely punctilious in matters of this character, called during the evening, and left their cards. Other callers were Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, Secretary Tamm and Acting Secretary of the State Department, Col. and Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell and Jones, and Comptroller Eckels.

Secretary Gresham's son Otto, who lives in Chicago, was telegraphed for this morning, and is expected to arrive in the city on a special train, which will meet him at Harrisburg, Pa., to-night or at any early hour to-morrow morning.

Walter Quinton Gresham.

Walter Quinton Gresham was little more than 62 years old when his record as soldier, jurist and statesman was closed by death. He was essentially an Indian, though of late years claiming residence in Illinois. Born in Harrison county, Ind., March 17, 1832, and receiving all his early education and legal training in that State, he abandoned a prosperous law practice, and a membership in the State Legislature in August, 1861, to throw his whole energies into the prosecution of the war for the defense of the Union. His gallant and "conspicuously able" services in that capacity secured him the strong friendship of Gen. Grant and the respect of his Confederate opponents, which was frequently manifested in after life. He entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana volunteers, was brevetted brigadier general. In the operations before Atlanta, Ga., while commanding a division in Gen. Frank Blair's corps, he received wounds which put him in the hospital for nearly a year, and to a considerable extent incapacitated him to the end of his life. He was awarded a pension for his disability, but after he became Secretary of State declined to receive it, although the constant and intense suffering resulting from those injuries undoubtedly augmented the physical ailments which contributed to his death.

After the war closed he was brought forward prominently as a political candidate. He ran for Congress in the New Albany, Ind., district in 1890 as a Republican, and was defeated. Then he was appointed financial agent of his State in New York City, while holding this position was selected by President Grant for appointment as United States district judge in his native State. In 1880, when one of the customary changes in the complexion of the Indiana Legislature made it possible to elect a Republican to succeed Mr. Joseph E. McDonald to the United States Senate, Judge Gresham and Benjamin Harrison were the leading candidates for the position and Mr. Harrison secured the election. After the death of Garfield in 1882 Judge Gresham was tendered the position of Postmaster General in President Arthur's reorganized cabinet, and resigned his district judgeship. He joined Mr. Cleveland's cabinet as Secretary of State, but in the meantime varying political movements had brought his name forward as a candidate for the Presidency. In an interlude in the convention at Chicago which subsequently nominated Benjamin Harrison Col. Robert C. Ingersoll "was called to the platform for a patriotic and after a thrilling performance. One of his finest bursts of eloquence, suddenly sprang the name of Judge Gresham as a Presidential nominee and attempted to stampede the convention to his support. The utterly unexpected anti-climax which followed his dramatic incident in some thing which even the most experienced frequenters of political conventions will always bear in memory. It seemed as if the entire convention rose as one man and hooted down the eloquent speaker for what was regarded as an attempt to take snap judgment on them, and Judge Gresham's name was not again seriously considered."

In 1882 the Populist party sent a delegation to tender Judge Gresham a nomination at the head of their ticket, but he declined to accept the offer and remained on the bench until he resigned at the personal request of Mr. Cleveland to become Secretary of State.

A recently published semi-official statement as to the foreign policy of the present administration claims credit for Secretary Gresham for having successfully interposed our good offices in the late Nicaraguan dispute with Great Britain in such a way as to secure an amicable agreement while at the same time admonishing that impetuous little republic that the United States could not be made a party to its acts of rashness and injustice.

"Special credit is also claimed for the settlement of the Mosquito reserve territorial question with England in connection with the Nicaraguan question. It is also asserted that the Hawaiian policy of the administration has divested the Latin-American republics and particularly Mexico, of the nightmare of a desire for annexation on the part of the United States and has paved the way for commercial expansion with them. In consequence thereof the fears of these countries have been effectually dispelled and their attitude towards the United States it is said, has been more truthful and cordial ever since. The satisfactory adjustment of the Atlantic coast fair with Spain pointed the way to an indication that by a course such as Secretary Gresham pursued "peace with honor" could be maintained without bluffing or attitudinizing.

Personally Secretary Gresham secured the warmest regard of those most closely associated with him. In a domestic relations he was most exemplary. His "old man" record as a brave soldier and a conscientious devotion to his duties as a public official, to which he was equalled

ed will ensure for his memory national respect.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL

Honors to be Paid the Dead Secretary of State.

Washington, May 28.—Walter Quinton Gresham will receive a soldier's burial. Except gallant John A. Logan of Illinois, no other man not of the regular army has ever before been honored by the ordering out of United States troops to attend his funeral. The preliminary services will take place in the East room of the White House, which has witnessed some memorable obsequies, the last being those of President Harrison's wife, but which has never before been the scene of funeral services over a cabinet officer. There will further be distinctive features in the sad ceremonies that the draperies and other necessities will be entirely military in character. The fact which Gen. Gresham loved so well, for which he fought so bravely, and in whose defense he was so grievously wounded, will be the chief emblem of mourning around his funeral caisson.

Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church will conduct the services. He was a warm personal friend of the dead Secretary, who himself was brought up in the Methodist faith, his father and mother belonging to that denomination.

All the cabinet will be present except Secretary Carlisle, who will join the funeral cortege en route to Chicago, where it has been finally determined that the funeral shall take place. Secretary Hoke Smith, the only other absentee of the President's official family, returned this morning.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, as dean of the diplomatic corps, this evening convened a meeting of the members of the diplomatic corps and the embassy and legation, at which suitable resolutions of sympathy on the occasion of the grievous loss which the government of the United States has sustained, determined to attend the funeral services in a body. Similar action was also had by the justices of the Supreme Court. All the executive departments have been ordered to observe the day as a day of mourning, and to close their offices. This action was followed by practically shutting off public business for the balance of the week.

At the conclusion of the services at the Executive Mansion the funeral escort under command of Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Ruger, U. S. A., will move in the following order from the Executive Mansion to the Baltimore and Ohio depot:

Military escort; clergy and physicians who attended the deceased; pallbearers and hearse; relatives of the deceased.

Places will be reserved for the President and heads of departments, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, justices of the Supreme Court, and the diplomatic corps.

Troops of the escort will assemble at 9 o'clock a. m. on Pennsylvania avenue, in front of the Executive Mansion. The route of the procession will be Pennsylvania avenue to the railroad depot.

The following officers are aides to Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Ruger: Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Col. U. S. A.; Col. G. Corbin, U. S. A.; Maj. W. P. Hall, U. S. A.; Maj. J. C. Mulliken, U. S. A.; Capt. Crosby Miller, U. S. A.; Capt. C. W. Whipple, U. S. A.; Capt. Rogers Birney, U. S. A.; Capt. G. J. Nieberger, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, U. S. A.

Funeral Arrangements.

The honorary pallbearers will be Secretary Lamont, Attorney General Olney, Secretary Smith, Postmaster General W. J. son, Secretary Herbert, Secretary Morton, Acting Secretary Uhl, representing the State Department, and Acting Secretary Hamlin representing Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle will join the funeral party en route. A. These will accompany the remains to Chicago with the possible exception of Mr. Hamlin, whose place will be taken by Mr. Carlisle.

The decorations of the East room for the funeral services there to-morrow are more elaborate and exceeding heavy, and increased by the attempts made on similar occasions for patriotic and after a thrilling performance. One of his finest bursts of eloquence, suddenly sprang the name of Judge Gresham as a Presidential nominee and attempted to stampede the convention to his support. The utterly unexpected anti-climax which followed his dramatic incident in some thing which even the most experienced frequenters of political conventions will always bear in memory. It seemed as if the entire convention rose as one man and hooted down the eloquent speaker for what was regarded as an attempt to take snap judgment on them, and Judge Gresham's name was not again seriously considered."

In 1882 the Populist party sent a delegation to tender Judge Gresham a nomination at the head of their ticket, but he declined to accept the offer and remained on the bench until he resigned at the personal request of Mr. Cleveland to become Secretary of State.

A recently published semi-official statement as to the foreign policy of the present administration claims credit for Secretary Gresham for having successfully interposed our good offices in the late Nicaraguan dispute with Great Britain in such a way as to secure an amicable agreement while at the same time admonishing that impetuous little republic that the United States could not be made a party to its acts of rashness and injustice.

"Special credit is also claimed for the settlement of the Mosquito reserve territorial question with England in connection with the Nicaraguan question. It is also asserted that the Hawaiian policy of the administration has divested the Latin-American republics and particularly Mexico, of the nightmare of a desire for annexation on the part of the United States and has paved the way for commercial expansion with them. In consequence thereof the fears of these countries have been effectually dispelled and their attitude towards the United States it is said, has been more truthful and cordial ever since. The satisfactory adjustment of the Atlantic coast fair with Spain pointed the way to an indication that by a course such as Secretary Gresham pursued "peace with honor" could be maintained without bluffing or attitudinizing.

Personally Secretary Gresham secured the warmest regard of those most closely associated with him. In a domestic relations he was most exemplary. His "old man" record as a brave soldier and a conscientious devotion to his duties as a public official, to which he was equalled

ed will ensure for his memory national respect.

DEBATE ON BILLS.

A. S. BISHOP. Nominated For GOVERNOR.

STRONG B-METAL-PLAT-FORM

Senator Sherman Talks on Finance—A Victory for the Foraker Wing of Party—It Was a Very Lively Convention.

Zanesville, O., May 28.—With cheers for McKinley and Foraker and an ovation for John Sherman that brought a suspicious moisture into the eyes of that venerable statesman, accustomed though he has been to the adulation of his Ohio brethren, the Republican State convention inaugurated its business this afternoon. It was one of the largest conventions that has been held in the history of the party managers. Five thousand people—a thousand for comfort or convenience—were packed into Memorial hall when the doors were closed on a crowd that would in itself have made a respectable assemblage. It was a good natural crowd to boot. For the nonce factions and feuds were forgotten and it shouted and cheered to its heart's content as it recognized one after another of prominent figures in the politics of the party. But when, just a moment before the convention was called to order, the fall form of Senator Sherman was seen slowly moving down the aisle toward the platform all the previous demonstrations were hushed into one.

State Chairman, C. C. Zinner of Toledo stepped forward a few minutes after 4 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Anderson of the same city prayed, "the voice of the convention might be as the voice of God. Then the State chairman essayed an introductory speech, but his voice was scarcely audible to the front benches and the rest of the convention, tiring of the dumb show, proceeded to give the unfortunate chairman with ironical cheers and shouts of "cut it short" and "save to print." When, however, raising his voice above the din, he made a complimentary allusion to ex-Governor Foraker, the room was turned into enthusiasm, and there was a repetition on a smaller scale of the Sherman ovation. The union member of "Ohio's big three," who sat in the midst of the Hamilton county delegation, bowed and relished his acknowledgments, but the noise grew louder and finally he allowed himself to be escorted to the platform where he dramatically shook hands with Senator Sherman and took a seat beside Chairman Zinner. Bonner resumed his address, but the cries for Foraker continued until stepping to the footlights, he made a request for order and reminded the delegates that it was too early to allow the progress of business to be stopped by unnecessary speeches. A three-minute address followed, and he then, but the base of iron was commenced and he gave it up in despair. Amidst the howling he whistled in Senator Sherman's ear, and the latter, assuming the gave, without the formality of an introduction, reprimanded the convention like a parent child for its misbehavior, and suggested that it was evident that those before him were not in a fit state of mind to select a candidate.

Sherman's Speech.

On the monetary question Mr. Sherman said: "I am in favor of a sound national currency always redeemable in coin. All forms of money should be of equal purchasing power. For 14 years after the resumption of specie payments, while the Republican party was in power, we had such a currency. We had gold, silver, and paper money, all bearing the stamp and sanction of the United States, and undiminished credit and of equal value passing current not only with the United States but in all parts of the commercial world.

"Both gold and silver are indispensable for use in the varied wants of mankind. Gold is now and has been for ages the chief measure of value in international commerce and the larger transactions of domestic exchanges. Silver, from its bulk and weight, is not available for large payments either at home or abroad, but it is indispensable in the minor wants of mankind. Gold, from its greater superior value, cannot be utilized for such purposes. Therefore it is that both metals have been coined into money as a fixed ratio, the conditions of equal value passing current not only with the United States but in all parts of the commercial world.

"The depreciation of silver means to strike down the value of American products, and make the producer raise \$200 worth of produce to get \$500 in money. He believed there were safety and prosperity in the double standard. The great mistake that has been made was in giving the note holder the power to demand gold at a step to the makers on the treasury. This power has made it possible for capitalists to deplete the treasury of its gold and has already resulted in forcing an issue of \$500,000,000 of bonds.

"If the government would simply say to these speculators that it would reserve the right to say what coin these holders should be paid in, there would at once be a stop to the raids on the treasury. The present policy of the treasury was established 20 years ago in the absence of any law authorizing such payment, and it has resulted disastrously for the public as well as the government.

workshop or the mine, for if they get nominally more dollars for their productions, their additional dollars would have only one-half the purchasing power of the gold dollars. The great hardship of this policy would fall upon workmen, skilled or unskilled, whose daily wage measured by the present standard is higher than in any country of the world. Their wages will purchase more of the necessities of life than the wages paid for similar labor anywhere outside of the United States. It is a false pretense that the cheapening of money will benefit the laborer. The Republican party, in its national platform of 1892, demanded good money of equal purchasing power, whether coined of silver or gold, or composed of United States notes and national bank notes, based upon the credit of the United States, maintained at par with coin. This is the metallic policy. There we stand to-day. I hope and trust there we will stand forever. We will seek the co-operation of all nations, and of all parties in maintaining the parity of gold and silver coins. If they will not co-operate with us in this policy the Republican party will, and we will do it alone. Good money is as important to the farmer as to all our people as equality of rights and privileges."

Senator Sherman spoke with energy and his references to the currency questions were loudly applauded. Warm greetings were also given to his naming of McKinley, Ohio's Presidential candidate, and Foraker as her next Senator. As soon as he had concluded Gen. Hurst of Chillicothe was on his feet with a resolution for a night session. There was a shout of opposition, but in a few impassioned sentences he called attention to the fact that Thursday was Memorial Day, and urged that the convention should adjourn until the next year. The silver men say silver fell in value because Congress demonetized it. They are mistaken for the statistics show that silver commenced to fall before the passage of the act they complain of, and did not fall any faster afterward. It is impossible for the will even of a whole nation to make anything worth more than it is worth and as Jefferson said, its worth depends upon its commercial value in the markets of the world."

Mr. Edmunds concluded his speech by asserting that the outcry of the free silverites against the banks and railroads of the country as oppressors of the people was without foundation. He said that the great bulk of the stockholders of the banks and trust companies and great corporations of the country belong to the wage earning class, and that in striking at these corporations the free silver men struck at the workers of the country.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

He Talks for the Gold Standard in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 28.—The opening gun of the campaign in the East against free coinage of silver was fired this evening at a meeting held in the Academy of Music in favor of "sound money." The meeting was held under the auspices of the leading business and professional men of Philadelphia and party lines were obliterated. The list of speakers included George F. Edmunds of Vermont, William L. Trenholm of New York, Michael D. Harter of Ohio, and Charles Emory Smith. Besides these gentlemen there were several other speakers prominent in the business life of Philadelphia. Geo. B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, was made chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Edmunds' speech was a clear, straightforward, comprehensive argument in favor of a gold standard. He defined the value as metals, irrespective of their use as money, between gold and silver. The basis of the argument against silver was its changeable value in the markets of the world as opposed to the more fixed and steady value of gold as a commercial commodity. "The question must be decided," he said, "by political action, I do not mean by party action, but the political action that the Romans referred to when every man was for the State. No matter what the price is in the market of Minnesota and the cotton grower of the South know that the value of their commodities are fixed by the money market of London. Great Britain obtained her commercial supremacy by pursuing a steadfast financial policy; that a dollar should be as good to-morrow as it is to-day; or will be the next year. The silver men say silver fell in value because Congress demonetized it. They are mistaken for the statistics show that silver commenced to fall before the passage of the act they complain of, and did not fall any faster afterward. It is impossible for the will even of a whole nation to make anything worth more than it is worth and as Jefferson said, its worth depends upon its commercial value in the markets of the world."

Mr. Edmunds concluded his speech by asserting that the outcry of the free silverites against the banks and railroads of the country as oppressors of the people was without foundation. He said that the great bulk of the stockholders of the banks and trust companies and great corporations of the country belong to the wage earning class, and that in striking at these corporations the free silver men struck at the workers of the country.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

They Refuse to be Stampeded Into Another Party.

Denver, May 28.—The Republican League of Colorado assembled in its fourth annual convention at the Tabernacle Opera House this morning. The choosing of delegates to represent the State at the national league convention which meets at Cleveland next month was the principal business before the convention.

The following were chosen: N. T. Hill, Thomas M. Bowen, Mrs. V. G. Rhoades, Professor W. A. Knapp, Attorney General Byron I. Carr, Charles H. Sprague, Col. Ed. F. Brown, Dr. John Grass, H. A. Saxe, Judge J. C. Elwell, Mrs. Alma Lafferty, Mrs. H. B. Stephens, C. W. Reiter, Harry E. Churchill. Harry E. Inley was nominated for Colorado's vice president of the National League.

Of the 14 delegates chosen, three were women. The women claimed to be the third of the membership of the State league, and insisted upon a fair and just representation of their sex.

President Malone delivered his annual address after the convention came to order, and while waiting for various committees to report Governor McIntire, Congressman Snaith and others spoke. The fourth issue and the administration claimed most of their time.

At the afternoon session ex-Lieut. Governor Smith introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Colorado State League of Republican clubs that we declare our purpose of neither co-operating nor voting in 1896 with any national party which does not unequivocally declare in its platform for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the national convention at Cleveland to insist that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States government without awaiting the action of any other government on earth.

This was voted down by a heavy majority after a lively debate, many of the delegates declaring themselves to be for their party first and silver next. In place a resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to ask the Cleveland convention to do everything possible for the cause of silver.

President Booth Malone was re-elected and T. C. Clayton chosen secretary for the ensuing year. Denver was chosen as the next meeting place of the convention and it adjourned sine die at 6 p. m.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Chancellor Von Hohenlohe Said to be Working for One.

Berlin, May 28.—The Post makes the semi-official announcement that Chancellor Von Hohenlohe is in communication with the various Federal governments on the subject of the basis of the proposed international monetary conference. No agreement, The Post says, has as yet been reached.

Egan's Appointment Confirmed.

St. Paul, Minn., May 28.—Judge Sanborn handed down his order to-day settling the question of J. M. Egan's continuing as receiver of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern railroads. The court orders the transfer of such property as lies within the jurisdiction of the Fifth circuit of the United States Court to Mr. Egan, who was appointed receiver by Judge Gilbert of the Ninth district.

The Texas Democratic executive committee adjourned after passing resolutions to refer expressions on the financial question to primaries to be held prior to the State convention of 1896.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Things are Generally Looking Pretty Unpromising.

Chicago, May 8.—Reports as to the condition of crops throughout the country and the general influence of the weather on cultivation and growth of crops were made by the directors of the different State weather services to-day.

Upon the whole the weather conditions of the week have been unfavorable, farm work has been retarded in the Gulf, Middle and South Atlantic States from excessive rains, while crops generally need rain from the Ohio valley westward. Kansas reports corn doing well, and in Nebraska the early planted is in good condition, but rain is needed to bring up to recently planted. Ohio reports tobacco plants in poor condition. Water wheat is reported as in good condition in Northern Illinois, but in poor condition in Central and Southern portions of the State. The condition of wheat has declined rapidly in Missouri, owing to drought and insects. In Indiana some wheat has been plowed and planted in corn, and the crop has sustained further injury from frosts in Ohio.

Hot Winds in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., May 28.—Hot winds, blowing 40 miles an hour, from the south and southwest, for the past 24 hours have done material damage to the growing crops all over the State.